ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE

PILLS.

AS A TONIC,

They agree with the most delicate stomach, removing Nausca, Pain and Debility from that organ, and through it impart tone and vigor to the whole system.

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They influence more the motory and less the secern ing power of the bowels than any other combination in common use.

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his Monday Eve., Sept. 19th, WE have considerably enlarged THE DAILY ORIO STATESMAN, and now print it on plain and handome new type, and clear white paper.

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THE STATESMAN will do all it can to aid in bringing about this change; and hence, the Publishers in vite support and encouragement from all those who while wishing for a good NEWSPAPER, also wish to have a sound Constitutional journal. We publish a paper in which we seek to give the

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Ing, Curling and Dressing Saloon,
In the Basement of the Nell House, unde the Postoffice, Ladies' and Children's Hair Dressing done in the So Warm and Cold Baths can be h

HENRY KEHLER

Thio Statesman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Ohio Statesman Company.

MONDAY MORNING, - - - SEPT. 19.

The Portentous Threat.

[From The National Intelligencer.] We are not at all surprised to learn that the extraordinary intimation thrown out by Mr. Secretary Seward, in his recent speech at Auburn, to the effect that, in the event of General McClellan's election, the country would not be safe in the hands of the present Administration "during the interval which must elapse before the new Administration can constitutionally come into power," has produced an impression on the public mind as painful as it is profound. We do not know that we have ever read anything in the history of politics more calculated to startle and alarm the friends of constitutional liberty than this deliberate menace held in terror over the heads of the people to deter them from the free exercise of their conscientious opinions in the pending election. When it first met our eye in the report of Mr. Seward's speech we almost refused to believe the evidence of our sense of sight, and we read again and again the paragraph in which this intimation is given, lest we might have possibly misconceived its meaning. But the language is clear and unmistakable. It admits of no doubt and no cavil. We once more reproduce its terms for the cool inspection of the reader. Mr. Seward says:

"If such a thing could happen as that the the United States on the first Tuesday of November next, WHO CAN VOUCH FOR THE SAFETY OF THE COUNTRY AGAINST THE REB-ELS DURING THE INTERVAL WHICH MUST ELAPSE BEFORE THE NEW ADMINISTRATION CAN CONSTITUTIONALLY COME INTO POWER? It seems to me that such an election would TEND EQUALLY TO DEMORALIZE THE UNION and to invite the insurgents to renew their efforts

for its destruction." This language is nothing more nor less than a threat that if the people, in the ex-ercise of their free choice, shall declare their preference for General McCiellan over Mr. Lincoln in the approaching election, the latter will no longer have the will or ability to preserve the safety of a Government whose honors and emoluments he is no longer to en-joy. A more astounding statement never fell from the lips of any man in any age of the world, and it such a statement, coming from such a source, does not open the eyes In removing NAUSEA and HEADACHE, to which FEMALES are so subject. of the people to a clear perception of the maxims on which the Government is at to-day in his Auburn speech. present administered, it can only be be-Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver cause they are smitten with judicial blind-

In the last presidential election there was probably no one thing which lent more vigevent of his election they would proceed to dissolve the Union. The spirit of the North was stirred and its pride wounded by this appeal addressed to the fears rather than to the judgment of the people. What, then must be the feeling of the same people when they are deliberately informed to-day by the premier of the present Administra ion, that, in venturing to vote against Mr. Lincoln's retention of power after the 4th of March next, they must first consider

pute to him in the face of the country, we ministration to preserve the safety of the country in the event suggested any more than before it, for the military power of the government in the one case will be the same as in the other. Moreover, since we are now assured that the military power of the insurgents is effectually broken, it follows that nothing but positive and willful treach-ery can betray the cause of the country into the hands of the insurgents during the pe-riod as to which Mr. Seward raises this likely to be propitiated towards an Admin-istration respecting which such derogatory suspicions are excited by its most distinple will be frightened from their propriety by this threat—insomuch that they will vote to continue the power of the Union in the hands of its present disposers, lest, perad-venture, if that power be withdrawn in a

dent utterance, as for the sake of impressing on all, and especially on men who occupy high official stations at the present time, the importance of speaking with deliberation and caution on subjects of commanding public interest at this critical epoch of our history. We grieve to say that the Secretary of State does not seem in his Auburn speech to have rightly interpreted the duty of one who essays to be the guide of the people in the present difficult emergency. He ascribes to a portion of the people in the loyal States, who certainly embraces nearly one-half, and who may be proved to be a large majority of the voting population, a complicity, either willful or ignorant, with the insurgents who are in arms against the safety of the coun-

try. The supporters of General McClellan. if not conscious knaves, are unconscious fools, according to the political classifica-tion of the Secretary. He avers that in the "platform" constructed at Chicago, and in the nomination of General McClellan there made, "we have a nomination and a platform which were made by treaty formally contracted between the Democratic trait-ors at Richmond and the Democratic opposition at Chicago, signed, sealed, attested, and delivered in the presence of The London Times, and already ratified at Richmond." We ask Mr. Seward whether he is prepared to put that statement in his next

dispatch to Mr. Adams, at London, and to Mr. Dayton at Paris, that they may offi-cially inform the governments of England and France that one-half of the voting population of the loyal States has, by the treasonable management at Chicago, been brought into solemn league and covenant with the insurgents at Richmond? Does he believe the statement he has thus publicly made? Assuredly he does not. We know full well that it belongs to those vague and rhetorical exaggerations which are deemed permissable in the hurly-burly of an excited political canvass. It is assumed that the people will everywhere know how to make due allowances for such forms of speech, and that therefore no misrepresentation is really conveyed by them, and that no practical harm is done to the public intelligence, and no shock inflicted on the public conscience. It may have been so in former times, but the people are in no mood to tolerate such random inuendoes at the present day. They know in their hearts that General McClellan is as loyally, as sincerely, and as unalterably devoted to the honor and glory of his country as any man in or out of official station. And they know that he is infinitely more loyal to the Union and Constitution than those who now administer the government, if indeed there be Chicago candidate, nominated upon such an any room for the ominous question which agreement, should be elected President of the Secretary of State has started, when he any room for the ominous question which asks, "who can vouch for the safety of the country against the rebels during the inter-val which must elapse before the new Administration can constitutionally come into

We trust, therefore, we shall hear no more imputations from the Secretary of State on the loyalty of men who are greatly more loyal than the present Administration, if any place is to be given to the question which he has excited in the popular mind. Least of all does it become him to speak in derogation of his countrymen, who, in claiming to be devoted to the Union and the Consti tution, can support their pretentions (if they needed any support) by an appeal to his authority. For when the present polit-ical opposition to the Administration was no less clearly defined two years ago than it is at the present time, he gave in one of his official dispatches to Mr. Adams a very different analysis of their purposes and aims from that which he ascribes to them

Port Wine, Cat awba Wine, Etc. During the cholera season in 1849, my wife being greatly debilitated, I was ador and determination to the adherents of vised to obtain a bottle of Port wine to re-Mr. Lincoln than the standing menace of store her wasted energies-was advised to certain Southern politicians that in the purchase the article at a house famed in those days for keeping the best stock of good liquors in the city—purchased a bottle
—one bottle being exhausted, which, of

course, being too small a quantity to test its efficacy, I returned to the source of supply to replenish. I am sorry, says a green salesman, that you will have to call to-morrow—our Port was made on yesterday and is not yet sufficiently settled! Well, this answer to my call for Port settled several things in my mind: 1st, to purchase no more this momentous question: "Who can for the safety of the country against the rebels during the interval which must elapse before the new Administration can constitutionally come into power?"

This, be it observed, is no question of ours. We should never have thought of ours. We should never have thought of ourse it. Even if our opinion of the "per-laine it. Even if

and new wine were mentioned-but where pute to him in the face of the country, we should not have conceived it possible that any question could arise as to the loyalty of Mr. Lincoln's devotion to the Union and the Constitution during the interval specified. But Mr. Seward plainly and distinctly puts this portentous question before the country. And we wish it to be perceived that it is a question which solely concerns the integrity and the honor of the Administration. It does not at all relate to the comparative ability of the Administration to preserve the safety of the carriage while the bottle was being filled. carriage while the bottle was being filled which occupied some twenty minutes, during which time I had time to recall my experiwhich time I had time to recall my experi-ence of 1849, reflect upon the grape culture, the Catawba in particular, the wine press, the apple, the apple-mill, the cider-press, cider vinegar, old hard cider—even the campaign of 1840, &c., &c. Well, the wine was forthcoming, and in one small glass of the aforesaid botriod as to which Mr. Seward raises this question in the minds of the people. Does I was obliged to fall back upon my recollections of the Port wine of 1849 and the hard eider of 1840. Whether this bottle of Catawba proved beneficial as a nervous enerstration respecting which such derogatory suspicions are excited by its most distinguished spokesman—suspicions which its most distrustful opponents could not have thought of cherishing until they were suggested by this most untoward intimation? Or does he suppose that the American peoduce is a proved beneficial as a tervous energizer or not, or whether flat old cider, slightly flavored with the peculiar aroma of the "divine Catawba." is really to supplant the genuine, unadulterated juice of the vine, I wish to leave as an open question; while for myself and family we prefer to stick to our first love-the pure Catawba. During the melting days of the past season, we rejoiced in the use of, as we believed, the best Catawba wine we had venture, if that power be withdrawn in a ever drank—not only the best flavored, but constitutional way by the sovereign will of also the best as a sustainer of nerve power the people, its present possessors, in their spite and passion, may be ray it with the Union and Constitution into the hands of the grower had a large supply, was largely that I had ever used or prescribed to the enteebled or the sick. This wine, of which me enemy? No, Mr. Seward, the people may not think highly of Mr. Lincoln's capacity or administrative skill, but they are not quite prepared to suspect him of this tremendous treason. They will, therefore, vote according to the dictates of their own understandings and consciences, unawable the the constant of the grower had a large supply, was largely in demand under the advice and prescription of the medical faculty. Indeed, so rapidly did it flow from its capacious reservoirs that their perfect exhaustion was dreaded as a forthcoming calamity by all who knew its value; but not so soon and the constant of the cons wote according to the dictates of their own understandings and consciences, unawed by the threats, as we hope unseduced by the blandishments, of power and place. But if in any minds the suspicion which has been thus justified should find alodging and take root, it could only serve to strengthen the resolve of a magnanimous nation that rulers of whom such premeditated treachery was even supposable, should be held to have already forfeited all right and title to the continued confidence of the people in the places which, on such a supposition, they have already dishonored in their thoughts and betrayed in their hearts.

We have again adverted to this painful topic, not so much for the purpose of pointing the public attention to a most imprudent utterance, as for the sake of impressing on all, and especially on men who occupy high official stations at the present

fore a specimen can be found in Colum If the one half of this be true, nay, if it be true that death is an occasional result, what punishment is due to the infamous creature who is en-gaged in the traffic? Some allege that it is no crime to dilute and weaken original articles of medicine! Short-sighted must be the wretch and willfully blind, who can-not see that a concealed dilution of medicines may as certainly lead to death as it would be to enhance its strength to a dangerons degree—the former by failing to produce the desired effect, while in the latter death would result from an over dosc. Let the public look into these things, and place the perpetrators of such death-work-ing crimes in the rank with unconvicted

Platform of the Democracy of the United States.

The following is a correct copy of the Resolutions, or Platform, adopted by a unanimous vote of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, on the 30th day of August, 1864:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

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Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conductive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other penceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military anthorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful viciation of the Constitution; and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionery, and resisted with all the means and object of the Demo-

sisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider that the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizons in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylun; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test eaths; and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to hear arms in their defense, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governod.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty, in respect to our fellow-citigens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprebation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic ommon humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic Resolved. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and carnestly extended to the soldiery of our army and sailors of our navy, who are and have been, in the field and on the sea, under the flag of their country; and, in the event of its attaining power, they will recive all the care, protection, and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the Republic have so nobly earned.

McClellan's Platform. ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 8.

ORANGE, New JERSEY, Sept. 8.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my manination by the Democratic National Convention, recently as sembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary forms to say to you that the nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indellible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Constitution, laws and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

the region which once owned our mag is incompanied ble with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been case, and we might have reaped the benefit of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our conneils, and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of state-manship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honer and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unex—

State. The Union is the ope condition of peacewe ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, carnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those whoremain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

Lould not look in the face my callant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives.

that Union for which we have so often periled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to reastore economy in public expanditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and, by the assertion of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to sound financial system; whilst the rights of citizens and the rights of states, and the binding authority of law over President, army, and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those

subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, i can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all powerful sid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and establish and guard their iberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully.

rights.
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully.
Your obedient servant.
Groung B. McClanda.
Hon. Horatio Seymour, and others, committee.

Lincoln's Platform, pulle by

Executive Maneron Washington, July 18.

GEO. W. ANDREW Attorney and Connsellor at Law

WAPAKONETA Practices in the Cour of Western